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EXHIBIT # _____

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN CONCERNING THE STATUS
OF THE NANKING NEGOTIATIONS.

(December 10, 1936)

Concerning the Sino-Japanese negotiations pertaining to the deplorable incidents such as the Chengtu incident, although a statement was issued by our Embassy in China on December 3, it seems useful to clarify the Japanese policy and the views of our Government.

1. The murder of the Japanese journalists at Chengtu on August 24 was an inevitable outcome of the anti-Japanese education and anti-Japanese policy which the Nanking Government had carried on for so many years. Of this anyone will be convinced who is cognizant of the circumstances and the facts of the case. That the recurrence of such incidents can not be prevented by a mere proclamation of the Nanking Government on the cultivation of neighborliness is evident from the fact that on the heels of the Chengtu incident there occurred in close succession the Pakhoi incident of September 3, the Hankow incident of September 17 and the Shanghai incident of September 23. Therefore, in taking up these matters with the Nanking Government, the Japanese Government was not satisfied with

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dealing with these incidents as ordinary cases of murder or assault in China and settling them accordingly. It was thought necessary to take fundamental measures for future guarantees, and we demanded, therefore, that the Nanking Government take steps in earnest for control of the anti-Japanese agitation which is the underlying cause of these incidents.

On the other hand we invited the Chinese Government to go a step further from the negative stand of merely controlling the anti-Japanese agitation and to show its sincerity toward the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations by settling such long pending questions as aerial navigation, the employment of advisers, the control of lawless Koreans and the reduction of Customs duties.

II. Mr. Sama, consul-general at Nanking, in pursuance of the Japanese Government's policy, entered into preliminary conversations with Mr. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, on September 8.

Subsequently, Mr. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador, met Mr. Chang Chun seven times and Mr. Sama conversed with Mr. Kao Tsung-Wu, director of the Asiatic department of the Chinese Foreign Office, more than 20 times.

As a result, the Chinese attitude toward the Japanese proposals was ascertained to be as stated below, giving us a general idea as to the course of future negotiations:

With regard to the control of the anti-Japanese agitation, the Chinese representative during the conversations declared that the Chinese Government not only would suppress all sorts of anti-Japanese agitation of its

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own accord and assume responsibility for all anti-Japanese operations whether by the Kuomintang or any other organizations, but would be ready to take necessary measures for thorough suppression of the anti-Japanese agitation, revision of school books and control of anti-Japanese utterances or press articles.

As to the question of joint defense against Communism, one of the questions relating to adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, no general agreement was reached, although there were some points on which both sides concurred. As to the North China questions, it was agreed in principle to promote the economic development of that region through the co-operation of the two countries.

As regards the other problems, it is true that some hitch was experienced with the question of air service between China and Japan, but an agreement of views was reached regarding the proposed engagement of Japanese advisers by the Chinese Government, control of lawless Koreans in China and reduction of the Chinese customs tariffs. Besides, the Chinese Government accepted most of Japan's requests regarding the settlement of the series of anti-Japanese incidents. Consequently, it was arranged that the Japanese consulate-general at Chengyu be reopened before long.

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Later, however, the Chinese Government, taking advantage of the East Suiyuan issue, communicated to the Japanese representatives that it would be difficult to bring the Nanking negotiations to a successful conclusion so long as the East Suiyuan question was not settled. Besides, the Chinese representative assumed an attitude threatening to repudiate all agreements reached in their conversations with the Japanese representatives, and Mr. Kawagoe, despite the latter's repeated requests.

In consequence, Ambassador Kawagoe came to the conclusion that further delay in the negotiations because of an issue entirely irrelevant to the Nanking parley would serve no useful purpose but would only complicate the situation.

On December 3, Mr. Kawagoe handed Mr. Chang a note embodying points on which an agreement had been reached between representatives of the two countries and asked that the Chinese Government translate them into action as soon as possible.

III. Such is an outline of the actual situation of the Nanking negotiations.

The Japanese Government is now watchfully waiting for the response of the Chinese Government to Ambassador Kawagoe's request. At the same time, should the Nanking Government fail to take effective steps for control of the anti-Japanese movement, and the lives and property of Japanese

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in China be jeopardized or the rights and interests of Japan violated, we are prepared, in view of the current condition in China, to take adequate measures to cope with the situation.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 9 pages and entitled "Statement of the Foreign Office Spokesman concerning the Status of the Nanking negotiations (December 10, 1936)" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 25th day of March, 1947.

(S) K. HAYASHI

Witness: (S) K. URABE

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文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分林權ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處、
茲ニ添附セラルタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨ
リ既ル南京交渉ノ現状ニ關スル外務當局談（昭和
十一年十一月十日公表）ト題スル書類ハ日本政府
（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ正確ニシテ眞實
ナル爲シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月二十五日

於東京

林 權 印

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人 浦 部 勝 馬 印

南京交渉ノ現状ニ關スル外務省局談

(昭和十一年十二月十日公表)

成都兵ノ他今次排日不祥事件ニ關スル日支交渉ノ
経緯ニ就テハ十二月三日在支大使館ニ於テ聲明スル所
カアツタカ、茲ニ今次交渉ニ當リ帝國政府ノ執リ
來ツタ方針並ニ石交渉ニ對スル政府ノ見解等ヲ明
白ニシタイノデアアル。

一 八月二十四日成都ニ發生シタ邦人記者虐殺事件
ハ多年南京政府ニ於テ執リ來ツタ排日教育及排
日的政策ノ當然ノ歸結ト云フモ過言テナイコト
ハ本事件發生ノ経緯並ニ事件ノ内容ヲ知悉スル
者ノ盡ク首肯スルトコロデアアル。從ツテ其ノ源
ヲ清ムルニアラサレハ、只一片ノ陸隣令ヲ以テ
能ク同種事件ノ再發ヲ防止シ得サルコトハ、成
都事件ト隨テ接シテ九月三日北海事件、同十七日
漢口事件、更ニ二十三日上海事件等カ連鎖發生
シタ事實ニ徴スルモ明カデアアル。仍テ帝國政府
ニ於テハ此等排日不祥事件ニ關スル交渉ニ當ツ
テハ、通常支那ニ於ケル殺人傷害事件トシテ取
扱ヒ單ニ事件自体ノ解決ヲ計ルコトノミヲ以テ
満足セス、更ニ進テ南京政府ヲシテ此等不祥事
件ノ再發ヲ防止セシムル爲ノ將來ノ保障トシテ
此ノ際根本的方策ヲ講セシムルコトカ所要デア

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Ac/D-2176

ルト思考シ、之ヲ爲先ツ事件發生ノ根本原因タル排日策動ノ取締ニ關シテ南京政府カ誠意實行ニ當ルコトヲ要求スル一方、防共問題及北支問題等兩國間交渉ノ調整ニ直接關係アル問題ノ外、航空運輸問題ノ停場、不過僱人ノ取締關稅ノ引下等日支間多年ノ懸案事項ヲモ解決シ、仍テ以テ消極的ナル排日取締ヨリ一步ヲ進メテ排日策動ノ原因タル南京政府ノ對日態度ヲ是正スルト共ニ日支間交渉改善ニ關スル同政府ノ誠意ヲ具體的ノ問題ニ付表示スルコトヲ嚮導シ來ツタ次第デアル。

二 石ノ如キ政府ノ方針ニ基キ、九月八日須磨總領事ト張外交部長トノ間ニ預備的會談カ開始セラレテ以來、川越大使ト張部長トノ間ニ七回、須磨總領事ト張外交部長或ハ高麗州司長トノ間ニ二十數回ノ折衝カ重ネラレタ結果概略左記カ我方ノ提案ニ對スル南京側ノ意見デアルコトカ判明シ交渉ノ將來ニ對シテ大体ノ見送シヲ着ケ得ルニ至ツタデアル。

即チ排日取締問題ニ關シテハ國民政府ニ於テ自發的ニ一切ノ排日根絶シ且黨部其ノ他如何ナル團體タルヲ問ハス其ノ一切ノ排日的策動ニ付國民政府ニ於テ責任ヲ負フト共ニ、排日取締命令ノ徹底、排日教科書ノ

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政府、排日言論ノ取締等ニ付進ムテ必要ノ措置
ヲ執ルヘキ旨ヲ言明シ、又國交調整問題中防共
問題ニ關シテハ全般的ニハ甚ニ結合カ成立スル
ニ至ラナカツタカ、或ル部分ニ關シテハ意見ノ一
致ヲ見タ點カアリ、又北支ノ問題ニ關シテモ日
支協力シテ不取境經濟ノ開發ヲ計ルヘキ原則ニ
付話合カ爲ツタ。其ノ他ノ懸案事項ニ關シテハ
日支間航運連絡問題ニ付多少ノ問題カアツタノ
ヲ除ケハ、顧問ノ僱聘、不逞倭人ノ取締、關稅ノ
引下等ニ付イテ既ニ意見ノ一致ヲ見タルノミナ
ラス事件自体ノ解決ニ關ツテモ南京政府ハ大体
我方ノ要求ヲ答シ、成都總領事館モ亦近ク再開ヲ
見ルヘキ形勢トナツタ。然ルニ其ノ後南京政府
ニ於テハ時局緩急問題ノ起ツタノヲ口實トシ同
問題ノ解決セサル限り南京交渉ヲ成立セシムル
コトハ困難デアルト申出テ既往ノ話合ヲモ否認
セントスルカ如キ態度ヲ示シ、川越大使ノ屢次
ノ申入ニ對シテモ張部長ハ殊更ニ會見ヲ忌避セ
ントスルカ如キ有様デアツタカラ同大使ニ於テ
ハ南京交渉ト關係ノナイ事件ノ爲ニ此ノ上交渉
ヲ遲延セシムルコトハ事態ヲ紛糾セシムルニ過
キスト思考シ、十二月三日張外交部長ニ面會ノ
際同日迄ニ双方意見ノ一致ヲ見タル點ヲ覺書ニ
認メズラ手交スルト共ニ南京側カ右話合ノ結果

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ヲ遠ニ實行ニ移サンコトヲ要求シタ。
三、交渉ノ現状ハ概略石ノ通りデアルカラ帝國政府
トシテハ石甲入ニ對スル南京政府側ノ出方ヲ嚴
重見守ルト共ニ、今後同政府ノ措置時ニ辨日取
締ニ見ルヘキモノナク万一在支居留民ノ生命財産
ノ安全ヲ脅カシ或ハ帝國ノ在支權益ヲ侵害スル
カ如キ事態カ發生スル場合ニハ支那現下ノ狀勢
ニ鑑ミ臨機必要ナル措置ヲ執ル方針デアル。